

SPARTU, Alexandru, prof. ing.

Considerations on some properties of linear modulation. Telecommunications 7 no.6:241-245. N-D '63.

1. SPARYSH, S. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Hemp
7. How we achieve high yields of middle Russian hemp. Dost. sel'khoz. no. 1 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

BEREZIN, V.; SPARZHIN, Yu.

First year of the cosmic era. IUn. tekh. 3 no.11:34-39 N '58.
(MIRA 11:12)
(Artificial satellites) (Cosmic physics)

SPARZHIN, Yu., inzh.

A rival of electron tubes. IUn.tekh. 3 no.4:23-25 Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:4)

(Electron tubes)

(Low temperature research)

SPARZHIN, Yu.

Gyrotron, a gyroscope without rotating device. IUn.tekh. 5 no.6:
31-32 Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Gyroscope)

SPASENKO, A. starshiy master

Output of the Lutsk Feed Mill has been increased. Muk. elev. prom.
24 no.11:28 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Kembikormovey tsekh Lutskoy mel'nitsy No.10.
(Lutsk--Feed mills)

SPASHEKO, I.P.

USSR/Chemistry - Ion Exchange Resins Aug 51

"Effect of Temperature on the Process of Ion Exchange in the Case of Synthetic Cationites," Ye. S. Peremyslova, R. P. Spassko.

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol. XXIV, No 8, pp 877-879

PA 190T31
Studied effect of temp on cation exchange in systems $\text{CaCl}_2\text{-KCl}$ and $\text{CaCl}_2\text{-NaCl}$ using: resorcylic acid, cationite (I) with active carboxyl group; p-phenolsulfonic acid cationite PFSK (II) with active sulfonic acid groups mainly in nucleus, and

190T31

USSR/Chemistry - Ion Exchange Resins (Contd) Aug 51

Woratit P (III) with active sulfonic acid groups mainly on side chain. In general, temp affects exchange capacity of weakly acidic cationites (I) but not strongly acidic resins (II and III).

190T31

ODINOKOV, S.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; SPASHKOV, A.N., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MUNITS, A.P., red.izd-va; RUDAKOV, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Temporary instruction for using "brizol" in waterproofing of buildings and structures] Vremennye ukazaniia po pri-meneniui brizola dlia gidroizoliatsii zdaniii i sooruzhenii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materiam, 1959. 12 p. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva.
2. Rukovoditel' laboratorii krovel'nykh i otdelochnykh rabot Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva (for Odinokov).
3. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stva (for Spashkov).

(Waterproofing)

ODINOKOV, Sergey Dmitriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; ZAVRAZHIN,
Nikolay Nikolayevich, inzh.; Prinimal uchastiye
SPASHKOV, A.N., inzh.; TABUNINA, M.A., red.izd-va;
~~SHEVCHENKO, T.N.~~, tekhn.red.

[Roofing work] Krovel'nye raboty. Moskva, Gosstroisdat,
1963. 281 p. (MIRA 16:8)
(Roofing)

AUTHORS: Karpova, I. F., Spasibenko, T. P. SOV/54-58-3-15/19

TITLE: The Dependence of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Copper Ferrocyanide Sols on the Conditions of Their Preparation (Issledovaniye zavisimosti strukturno-mekhanicheskikh svoystv zoley ferrotsianida medi ot usloviy polucheniya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 126-133 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors investigated the influence of the production and especially the influence of the anions contained in the solution upon the structural and mechanical properties of copper ferrocyanide sols. Copper ferrocyanide sols were obtained by the interaction of $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$ and of the copper salts $Cu(NO_3)_2$, $CuSO_4$, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ and $CuCl_2$ at different concentrations and a varying ratio of the initial solutions. It has been found that $Cu_2[Fe(CN)_6]$ sols are unstable under "toxic" influences and suffer an irreversible change of structure when decomposed. The dependence

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SOV/54-58-3-15/19

The Dependence of the Structural and Mechanical Properties of Copper Ferrocyanide Sols on the Conditions of Their Preparation

of the viscosity on time (η -T) was found. The viscosity decreases with advancing time. It decreases the most during the first two hours after the formation of the sol. Radio-grams showed that the precipitates of $\text{Cu}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ initially exhibit an amorphous structure. Gradually, during aging they begin to crystallize. It has been shown that the anion composition in the solution has a strong influence upon the structural and mechanical properties of the $\text{Cu}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ sols. The following order was obtained for the degree of anion influence: $\text{NO}_3^- < \text{CH}_3\text{COO}^- < \text{SO}_4^{2-} < \text{Cl}^-$.

There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 17, 1958

Card 2/2

KARPOVA, I.F.; SPASIBENKO, T.P.

Effect of the preparation conditions on structural and mechanical properties of copper ferrocyanide sols [with summary in English].
Vest. LGU 13 no.16:126-133 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Copper ferrocyanides)

GOROSHCHENKO, Ya.G.; SPASIBENKO, T.P.

Study of the system $ZrO_2 - HCl - H_2O$ by methods involving
solubility determination and spectrophotometry. *Zhur.neorg.khim.*
7 no.5:1159-1168 My '62.
(Hydrochloric acid) (Zirconium oxides)

L 10457-66

ACC NR: AP6000290

SOURCE CODE: UR/0078/65/010/009/2156/2162

AUTHOR: Goroshchenko, Ya. G.; Spasibenko, T. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: The system $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 9, 1965, 2156-2162

TOPIC TAGS: hafnium compound, zirconium compound, hafnium oxide, hydrochloric acid, solubility, absorption spectrum, absorption band, chloride

ABSTRACT: The system $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$ was studied by the solubility method in the range of 0 -- 50°C. The presence of the following three equilibrium solid phases was established: $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl}\cdot y\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and the two crystal hydrates $\text{HfOCl}_2\cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{HfOCl}_2\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The solubility diagrams of the $\text{HfO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{ZrO}_2\text{-HCl-H}_2\text{O}$ systems are very similar; however, at HCl concentrations above 30%, hafnium chloride is less soluble than zirconium chloride. The absorption spectra of hafnium chloride solutions in hydrochloric acid differ from the absorption spectra of zirconium chloride in that they have no absorption band with a maximum at 315 nm and are displaced toward the shorter wavelengths. The difference in the absorption of light by solutions of zirconium and hafnium in hydrochloric acid can be utilized for the spectrophotometric determination of zirconium impurities in hafnium. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 4 tables.SUB CODE: 07⁹ SUBM DATE: 29Feb64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 006

UDC: 541.123.32+546.832.4'131-31

Card 1/1 (mu)

RYZHOV, E.V.; SPASIBENKO, Ye. I.

Effect of cutting conditions on the deformation of metal-cutting tools. Stan. 1 instr. 32 no.4:26 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Metal cutting)

ZMIYENKO, Petr Yakovlevich; SPASIBIN, Ivan Ignat'yevich; ZAPIVAKHIN, A.I.,
red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Agriculture of the German Democratic Republic] Sel'skoe khozaiistvo
Germanskoi Demokraticheskoi Respubliki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.
lit-ry, 1961. 165 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Germany, East—Agriculture)

SPASIBKO, A.M.

Determination of aldolase activity in Botkin's disease in
children. Vop. okh. mat. i det. 4 no.3:50-53 My-Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh infektsiy (zav. - prof. D.D. Lebedev) II
Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova na baze
4-y Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'niцы Leningradskogo rayona
(glavnnyy vrach Z.I. Sletko).

(ALDOLASE) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)

SPASIBKO, A. M., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinico-laboratory diagnostics of Botkin's disease in children." Moscow, 1960. 12 pp; (Second Moscow State Medical Inst im N. I. Pirogov); 250 copies; free; (KL, 17-60, 172)

ACC NRI: AF7002580

(A/N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/023/0077/0077

INVENTORS: Anisimova, L. I.; Borushteyn, G. L.; Gutskin, V. M.; Potov, P. A.; Karapotov, K. K.; Kovalev, G. N.; Rapoport, M. B.; Spasibulkhov, O. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Device for converting seismograms into variable height recordings. Class 42, No. 189165

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 23, 1966, 77

TOPIC TAGS: seismograph, seismologic instrument

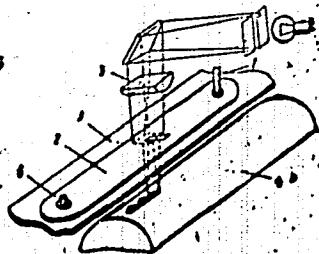
ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for converting seismograms into variable height recordings, which contains a pantograph, an illuminator, and a photodrum. To increase the rate of processing seismograms, a drive pin coupled with a movable screen is mounted in the pencil socket of the pantograph (see Fig. 1). The illuminator and a rod which is the axle of rotation of the movable screen are mounted on a plate which can be moved along the generatrix of the photodrum.

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UDC: 550.340.8

ACC NR: AP7002580

Fig. 1. 1 - drive pin; 2 - movable screen;
3 - plate; 4 - photodrum; 5 - illuminator;
6 - rod



Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65

Card 2/2

10(2)

SOV/20-124-1-12/69

AUTHORS: Grigoryan, S. S., Sokolov, A. G., Spasibukhov, Yu. I.TITLE: On the Application of Similarity to the Motion of a Massive Solid
Under the Action of a Shock Wave (O modelirovaniu dvizheniya
massivnogo tverdogo tela pod deystviyem udarnoy volny)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 48-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Under certain conditions an explosion wave may considerably dis-
place a solid body, throw it into the air, or turn it over, etc,
without directly destroying it. The theoretical investigation of
these phenomena presents considerable mathematical difficulties,
and therefore they must be experimentally investigated with the
aid of models. The authors give a strict and complete specification
of rules concerning these phenomena, employing the usual method of
analyzing dimension numbers as well as the theory of similarity.
Also a specific property of the problem discovered by Ya.B. Zel'io-
vich (Ref 1) is used, which shows the following: in the action of
an explosion wave upon a massive body, the latter cannot be dis-
placed to any considerable extent as long as the wave still acts
upon it. According to these rules the application of similarity is
relatively simple. Formulas are derived for the velocity of the
center of mass and for the momentary angular velocity of the body

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SOV/20-124-1-12/69

On the Application of Similarity to the Motion of a Massive Solid Under the Action of a Shock Wave

due to the action of the wave. Next, the equations of motion of the body are explicitly written down. The following rules for the application of similarity are developed: for a similarity between nature and the model all geometric characteristics of the phenomenon must be similar and, besides, the dimensionless arguments of certain functions defined in this paper, which correspond to one another, must be equal to one another. The here derived rules only make it necessary that in the model as well as in the natural body the dimensionless principal moments of inertia be equal to one another and that certain of the conditions mentioned here be satisfied. In the case of a special method of modelling, which is interesting and possible in a number of cases, the following holds: only the dimensions of the body and the distribution of the mass it contains change in the model. This is brought about either by causing the time dependence of the center of mass in the body and in nature to be equal (and not similar!) to each other, or by the fact that the laws governing the rotation of the body round its center of mass are the same in the model and in nature. Such an application of similarity, which is described as synchronous, may be of use in some cases. The authors thank L. I. Sedov for his

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SOV/20-124-1-12/69

On the Application of Similarity to the Motion of a Massive Solid Under the Action of a Shock Wave

appraisal of the paper, and M. A. Sadovskiy for raising the problem and assisting in solving it.-There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: August 8, 1958, by L. I. Sedov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1958

Card 3/3

SPASIC, Atanasije

The fourth session of the Administrative Board of the Federal
Chamber of Transport. Medun transp 8 no.4:236-238 Ap '62.

SPASIC, I.

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation:

Source: Belgrade, Veterinarski glasnik, No 5, 1961, pp 383-388.

Data: "Complex Protection of Cross-Bred Marino Sheep in Montenegro
Against Fasciolosis, Gastroenteric and Pulmonary Strongilosis."

Authors:

SPASIC, I., Veterinary Diagnostic Station of Montenegro (Veterinarsko-
diagnosticka stanica Crne Gore), Titograd;
NEVENIC, V., Institute for Invasion Diseases of the Faculty of
Veterinary Medicine (Institut za invazione bolesti Veterinarskog
fakulteta), Belgrade.

SPASIC, M.

New metallurgic methods in antimony metallurgy and possibilities of applying them under our conditions. p. 208. Vol. 11, No. 2, 1956. TEHNIKA. Beograd, Yugoslavia.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

SPASIC, M.; VUCEROVIC, N.

Rolling zinc strips and the problem of zinc rolling. p. 13⁴¹.
(Tehnik, Vol. 11, no. 9, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions. (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 7,
July 1957, Uncl.

SPASIC, Miodrag A.; DURKOVIC, Bratimir B.

Mechanism of the electrolytic formation of germanium hydrides.
Glas Ham dr 28 no.3/4:205-211 '63

1. Faculty of Technology, Institute of Nonferrous Metallurgy,
Belgrade.

SPASIC, Miodrag, ing., prof. (Beograd, Vlajkoviceva 20); DURKOVIC, Bratimir, ing., asistent

Behavior of germanium during the pyrometallurgical treatment of Bor Mine concentrates. Tehnika Jug 16 no.10:1782-1785 0 '61.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

YUGOSLAVIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Uses. Part II. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids. Bases. Salts.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 15, 1958, 50846

Author : Spasic, Miodrag; Knezevic, Bosko

Inst

Title : Possibility of Production of Elemental Sulfur by a Thermal Decomposition of Copper Concentrates from Bor (a Town in Yugoslavia).

Orig Pub : Tehnika, 1957, 12, No 11, Rud. i metallurg., No 11, 274-276

Abstract : It was established that thermal decomposition of copper concentrates is not a suitable method for the production of elemental sulfur. -- L. Kheronskaya

Card : 1/1

COUNTRY	: Yugoslavia
CATEGORY	:
ABS. JOUR.	: RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 74449
AUTHOR	: Spasic, M., Vucurovic, D., and Pudja, L.
INST.	: Not given
TITLE	: Some Experiments Carried Out for the Purpose of Extracting Germanium from Yugoslav Raw Materials
ORIG. PUB.	: Tehnika, 13, No 10 (1958); Rud i Metalurg, 9, No 10, 240-240a (1958)
ABSTRACT	: Germanium has been extracted from copper concentrates containing 0.01% Ge or from flue dust from copper-smelting furnaces containing 0.087% Ge by melting down copper buttons and by volatilizing the sulfides. The high S content made it impossible to obtain satisfactory enrichment of the buttons in germanium. Volatilization of the sulfides at 1,000° in a stream of H ₂ from copper concentrates permitted the achievement of a twenty-fold enrichment of the germanium. Under
CARD:	1/2
	63

Y/001/62/000/007/001/001
D267/D307

AUTHORS: Spasić, M., Engineer, Professor and Vučurović, D.,
Engineer, Assistant

TITLE: Roasting with evaporation of the concentrate of
antimony sulfide from the Lojana (Macedonia) ore

PERIODICAL: Tehnika, no. 7, 1962, 1299-1302

TEXT: The aim of this work was to establish the effect of
the temperature and duration of roasting on the rate of formation
and evaporation of Sb_2O_3 , and to evaluate the behavior of nickel in
this process. Antimony concentrate (52.62% Sb) mixed with ca. 60%
by weight of coke (to prevent sintering and to promote the formation
of Sb_2O_3 from Sb_2O_4 and its evaporation) was heated in a laboratory
rotary tubular furnace to 850-1050°C. The maximum amounts of evaporated
Sb (95.68 and 95.36% of the total Sb) were observed at 950 and
980°C, respectively, the process lasting 6 hours. A shorter treatment
(2 hours) sufficed at 1050°C when the proportion of evaporated
Sb was 93.57%, but this was associated with a noticeable sintering

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Y/001/62/000/007/001/001
D267/D307

Roasting with evaporation ...

of the material. The highest yield of evaporated Sb was obtained when the concentrate with coke was first roasted for 6 hours at 850°C, and then for 2 hours at 1020-1100°C; the yield of evaporated Sb was then 97.76% of total Sb. The evaporated Sb₂O₃ contained certain amounts of As (up to 7%), and S (ca. 0.5% at higher temperatures). Any nickel present in the concentrate remains in the roasted residue, the Ni content being 0.6-1.0%. The product obtained by roasting with evaporation is an Sb concentrate (64-74%) in which Sb is mainly in the form of Sb₂O₃; 93% of the concentrate is below 325 mesh. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tehnološki fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu (Faculty of Technology, University of Belgrade)

SUBMITTED: June 24, 1961

Card 2/2

SPASIC, Miodrag A.; DURKOVIC, Bratimir B.

Extraction of titanium from the red clay of the Montenegrin
bauxite. Glas Hem dr 25/26 no.8/10:559-562 '60/'61.

1. Faculty of Technology, Laboratory for Nonferrous Metallurgy,
Beograd.

SPASIC, Miodrag A.; DURKOVIC, Bratimir B.

Electrolytic hydrogenation in aqueous solutions as a method for
the obtainment of highly pure germanium. Glas Hem dr 25/26
no.8/10:469-475 '60/'61.

1. Faculty of Technology, Laboratory for Nonferrous Metallurgy,
Beograd.

SPASIC, Miodrag, inz., prof. (Beograd, Vlajkoviceva 20); VUCUROVIC, Dusan,
inz., asistent

The evaporation roasting of the antimony sulfide concentrate at
the Lojane Mines. Tehnika Jug 17 no.7:Suppl.: Rudarstvo metalurg
13 no.7:I299-I302 J1 '62.

1. Tehnoloski fakultet Univerziteta u Beogradu.

SPASIC, Miodrag, ing., prof. (Beograd, Vlajkoviceva 20); VUCUROVIC, Dusan, ing., assistant

Agglomeration of pyrite and pyrrhotine concentrates and burns for the preparation of further complex processing. Tehnika Jug 17 no.2: 271-274 F '62.

1. Technological Faculty of the University of Beograd. 2. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Rudarstvo i metalurgija" (for Spasic).

(Pyrites) (Pyrrhotite)

SPASIC, M.; VUCUROVIC, D.; VRACAR, R.; ILIC, I.

Hydrometallurgic preparation of mercury from the mercury ore
of Suplja Stena, Avala. Glas Hem dr 28 no.3/4:212-222 '63

SPASIC, Miodrag, inz., prof. (Beograd, Vlajkoviceva 20);
VUCUROVIC, Dusan, inz.; VRACAR, Rajko, inz., asistent

Separation of iron and nickel, and preparation of high-grade nickel concentrate from the mine water of the Avala mercury deposits. Tehnika Jug 19 no.3:Suppl:Rudarstvo geol metalurg 15 no.3:467-472 Mr '64.

1. Faculty of Technology, University of Belgrade.

YUGOSLAVIA

SPASIC, Ivana M.

"Significance of Some Biological Characteristics of Streptococci of Group B
for the Development and Spread of Mastitis of Cows and of Human Infection"
Belgrade, Acta Veterinaria, Vol 16, No 1-2, 1966, pp 171-182

Abstract: Streptococci of Group B isolated from cows and from human beings were of the same serological types, i.e., of Ia, Ib, II, III, and non-polysaccharide types. Bovine and human strains of the same type were identical in every respect, e.g., in regard to sensitivity to antibiotics and to the disinfectant Tego 51. Mastitis in cows could be produced by infection with human strains. Type III was found to be predominant in producing mastitis of cows, while type II was isolated to a predominant extent in human infections. This can be explained by the greater thermal stability of streptococci of type II, which were found to withstand a temperature of 75° for 5-15 min. Human streptococci infections are apparently caused by consumption of the milk of infected cows; in view of the fact that the milk is pasteurized or boiled rather than consumed raw in the majority of cases, the probability of survival in it of streptococci of type II is greater than that of streptococci of type III. Table, no references. German summary.
(Dissertation defended on 30 Dec 65 at the Veterinary Faculty, Belgrade University.)

LA BAN, M.; BUDIMIR, M.; MIJUSKOVIC, B.; SPASIC, P.

Respiratory function in various positions of the body. Acta med.
jugoslavl. 15 no.1:1-19 '61.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu Narodne Republike Srbije u Beogradu.
(RESPIRATION physiol) (POSTURE)

LABAN, M.; BUDIMIR, M.; MIJUSKOVIC, B.; SPASIC, P.; MAKSIMOVIC, B.;
MIKOVANOVIC, M.

Spirometric apneic coefficients. Acta med. iugoslavl. 15 no.1:
20-42 '61.

1. Institut za tuberkulozu Narodne Republike Srbije u Beogradu.
(SPIROMETRY)

BANKOVIC, A.; SPASIC-MILOVANCEVIC, V.

The role of responsibilities of the personnel in the onset and
transmission of hospital infections. Tijena 16 no.1:32-43 '64

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652630005-3

SPASKOV, P. A. jt. au.

Milling-machines. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1939.
(Mic 53-714)
Collation of the original: 179 p.

Microfilm TJ-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001652630005-3"

JEVTIC, Zivojin; POPOVIC, Srbislav; SPASOJEVIC, Ljubodrag

Plasmocytic reticulosarcoma. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 83
no. 12:1470-1474 Dec 55.

1. II Interna klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.
Upravnik; prof. dr. Djordje Brkic.
(SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL,
plasmocytic. (Ser))

BURIJAN, Jovan; BANKOVIC, Stanoje; SPASOJEVIC, Ljubodrag

Garcinoma of the rectum in a 15-year-old boy. Srpski arh.
celok. lek. 87 no. 10:957-959 0 '59.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu, upravnik:
prof. dr Branislav Stanojevic.
(RECTUM neopl.)

DJURIC, Dusan S.; TUFEGDZIC- LJALJEVIC, Jasmina; SPASOJEVIC, Ljubodrag

Hepatogenic diabetes. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 91 no.1:7-15
Ja '63.

1. Interna klinika A Medicinskog fakulteta Univerziteta u
Beogradu Upravnik: prof. dr. Branislav Stanojevic.
(LIVER DISEASES) (DIABETES MELLITUS)

JEREMIC, M.; VOJIMOVIC, Lj.; SPASOJEVIC, M.

Hydrophysical properties and their relation in the profile of
smonitza and parapodzols of Serbia. Zemljiste biljka 12 no.1/3:
157-166 Ja-D '63.

1. Institute of Soil Science, Belgrade-Topcider.

SPASOJEVIC, Miso

Treatment of lumbago and of lumboischialgia. Srpski arh.
celok. lek. 85 no.1:75-76 Jan 57.

1. Interno odelenje opste bolnice u Travniku. Sef: prim. dr.

F. Rosencvajg.

(BACKACHE, ther.

lumbago (Ser))

(SCIATICA, ther.

lumbar sciatica (Ser))

V. SPASOJEVIC

"Division of cytoplasm and the formation of the plastic membrane of maize." p. 247.
(BULLETIN, SCIENCES NATURELLES, Vol. 4, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of the East European Accessions, L. C., Vol. 2, No. 7, July 1953, Uncl.

SPASOJEVIC, V.

"Structural Hybridity as a Factor in the Degeneration of Potatoes and Reduction in their Yield" p. 23
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,
No 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

SPASOJEVIC, V.

"The Mutant Radiative Power of the "Astra-Lux" Lamp. I. Effect of "Warm" Infrared Radiation on the Meiotic Process in Antirrhinum Majus" p. 153 (ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,
No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

SPASOJEVIC, V.

"Nitric Acid as a Factor in the Growth of Maize" p. 189
(ZBORNIK RADOVA, Vol. 25, no. 2, 1952, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 2,
No. 10, October, 1953, Unclassified

SPASOVIC, V.

Phenomenon of multistemmed corn plants and its application in practice.

p. 87 (Belgrade, Institut za fiziologiju razvica, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

SPASOJEVIC, V.

Induction of autotetraploids into beans (Phaseolus vulgaris L.).

p. 117 (Belgrade. Institut za fiziologiju razvica, genetiku i selekciju. Izbornik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) EC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1956

SPASIVIĆ, V.

Aversion to cream in either milk or coffee.

p. 147 (Belgrade. Institut za fiziologiju razvica, genetiku i selekciju. Zbornik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) IC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

SPASOJEVIC, V.

A plant chamber; V. S. Spasojevic's model.

p. 187 (Belgrade. Institut za fizilogiju razvica, genetiku i selekciju. Godnik Radova. No. 4, 1956. Beograd, Yugoslavia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) I.C. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1958

SPASOJEVIC, Vladimir S.

Clone as a factor for the improvement and control of clonal
senility in potatoes. Zbor Biol inst Beograd 1 no.1:1-20 '57.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zbornik radova Bioloskog instituta
N.R.Srbije."

SPASOJEVIC, Vladimir S.

Practical value of the tillering of maize. Zbor Biol inst
Beograd 1 no.3:1-11 '57.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zbornik radova Biologiskog instituta
N.R.Srbije"

SPASOJEVIC, Vladimir S.

Meiosis in the autotetraploid of string beans. Zbor Biol inst Beograd 1 no.5:141 '57.

1. Clan Redakcionog odbora, "Zbornik radova Bioloskog instituta N.R.Srbije".

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY : General Biology.
 Genetics. Plant Genetics.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 9730
 6
AUTHOR : Spasojevic, Vladimir
INST. :
TITLE : Heterosis in Maize which Tilles

ORIG. PUB. : Archiv. polojpr. nauke, 1957, 10, No 30,
 83-90
ABSTRACT : Among the inbred strains of Kremnitsaya maize
 one strain was found to exist which tillered
 noticeably, a phenomenon which usually takes
 place in real grains. In the course of 10
 years of work on selection an entire series
 of such inbred strains was successfully
 created and the groundwork for obtaining
 corresponding hybrid forms was laid. In 1955
 the first single interstrain hybrids of tiller-
 ing maize yielded 4-8 shoots per each

Card: 1/3

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001652630005-3"

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tillering knot with an average of 3 1/2 ears
 per each shoot. In 1956 double hybrids pro-
 duced in terms of ears a 69 percent increase
 of the yield and in terms of straw a 113 per-
 cent increase as compared to the standard.
 In 1957 hybrid tillered maize yielded 89.2
 centners of ears and 137 centners of straw
 per 1 ha which corresponds to 69 and 148 per-
 cent of the accordingly harvested standard
 variety. The hybrids of one grain usually
 yielded 2-10 shoots with 2-7 ears. The silced

Card: 2/3

COUNTRY : YUGOSLAVIA
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :

LAST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : mass of these tillered hybrids was $2\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than of standards and the sugar content in stalks amounts to 8.4 percent as compared to the standard's 6.6 percent. The perspective of introducing tillering hybrid maize forms into practical use is discussed as well as the necessity of devising specific measures for their cultivation. -- A. I. Kuptsov

CARD: 3/3

12

SPASOKUKOTSKAYA, M.G.

Knight of surgery. Zman.sila 30 no.12:15-20 D 155.
(MIRA 9:4)
(Spasekuketskii, Sergei Ivanovich, 1870-1943)

SPASOKUKOTSKAYA, M.G.

With the weapon of science and humanism. Zdorov's 6 no.8:6-8 Ag
'60. (MIRA 13:8)
(SPASOKUKOTSKII, SERGEI IVANOVICH, 1870-1943)

SPASOKUKOTSKAYA, M.G. (Moskva)

Sergei Ivanovich Spasokukotskii. Fel'd. i skush. 25 no.9:43-47 S
'60. (MIRA 13:9)
(SPASOKUKOTSKII, SERGEI IVANOVICH, 1870-1943)

BABINETS, A.Ye., otv. red.; KRAYEV, V.F., red. vypuska; MESYATS, I.A., red.; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, A.I., red.; MEL'NIK, A.F., red. izd-va; LISOVETS, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Transactions of the First Ukrainian Hydrogeological Conference]
Trudy Pervogo Ukrainskogo gidrogeologicheskogo soveshchaniia.
Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk USSR. Vol.2. [Problems of engineering
geology] Voprosy inzhenernoi geologii. 1961. 174 p.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskoye gidrogeologicheskoye soveshchaniye, 1st.
(Ukraine--Engineering geology--Congresses)

ca

Condensation of 6-methoxy-8-hydroxyquinoline with 1-diethylamino-3-halogenopropanes. A. M. Berkheim and N. S. Sapekukotskii, *J. Gen. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)*, 11, 541-4 (1941). In view of the usefulness of dialkylaminopolymethyleamine derivatives of 6-methoxyquinoline as quinone substitutes, the authors felt the need of preparation of simple dialkylaminopolymethylene ethers of 8-hydroxy-6-methoxyquinoline (I) in order to establish any antimalarial activity of 8-hydroxy-6-methoxyquinoline, which may result from hydrolysis of such ethers *in vivo*. Compound 6-methoxy-8-aminquinoline (II) was purified through its HCl salt. Attempted conversion of II into I by diazotization and by a Bucherer's method did not succeed. Attempts were made to prep. I by acid hydrolysis of II: 261 g. II in 300 cc. concd. H_2SO_4 and 880 cc. H_2O was boiled for 8 hrs. under reflux, filtered, and the sulfate thus obtained dissolved in H_2O and neutralized to give 210 g. of green crystals, m. 167-0° (*from H₂O*), which were found to be 8-hydroxy-8-aminquinoline contaminated with 8,8-dihydroxyquinoline. Freshly distd. II (135 g.) in 190 cc. concd. H_2SO_4 and 160 cc. H_2O was refluxed (bath temp. 235-45°) for 34 hrs. (when a sample on diazotization and treatment with 2-naphthol gave a weak reaction); the mass was treated with H_2O_2 , left stand, filtered, dissolved in H_2O and neutralized to yield 90% of 8,8-dihydroxyquinoline (III), as red crystals, m. 152-4°. Methylation of III yields a mixt. of isomers: 11 g. III.

In 40 cc. abs. EtOH is added to a soln. of EtONa (from 3.12 g. Na), then the mixt. is treated at 35° with 19 g. β -MeC₆H₄SO₃Me, which reacts with heat evolution; the MeC₆H₄SO₃Na is filtered off and the filtrate acidified by AcOH and concd.; the residue, dissolved in 2% NaOH, washed with Et₂O and ptdt. by AcOH, yields crude I, purified by cryst. from abs. EtOH, giving 2.3 g., m. 124-3°. I (6.6 g.) in 80 cc. hot abs. EtOH is treated with 0.98 g. Na in 50 cc. EtOH, cooled, treated with 6.3 g. 3-diethylaminopropyl chloride, heated to 80° for 3-4 hrs., let stand, filtered and concd.; the residue is dissolved in Et₂O, washed with 1% KOH and distd. to yield 6-methoxy-3-diethylaminopropoxyniodine, b.p.-in 198-205°, as a viscous liquid. The product was not active as an antimalarial.

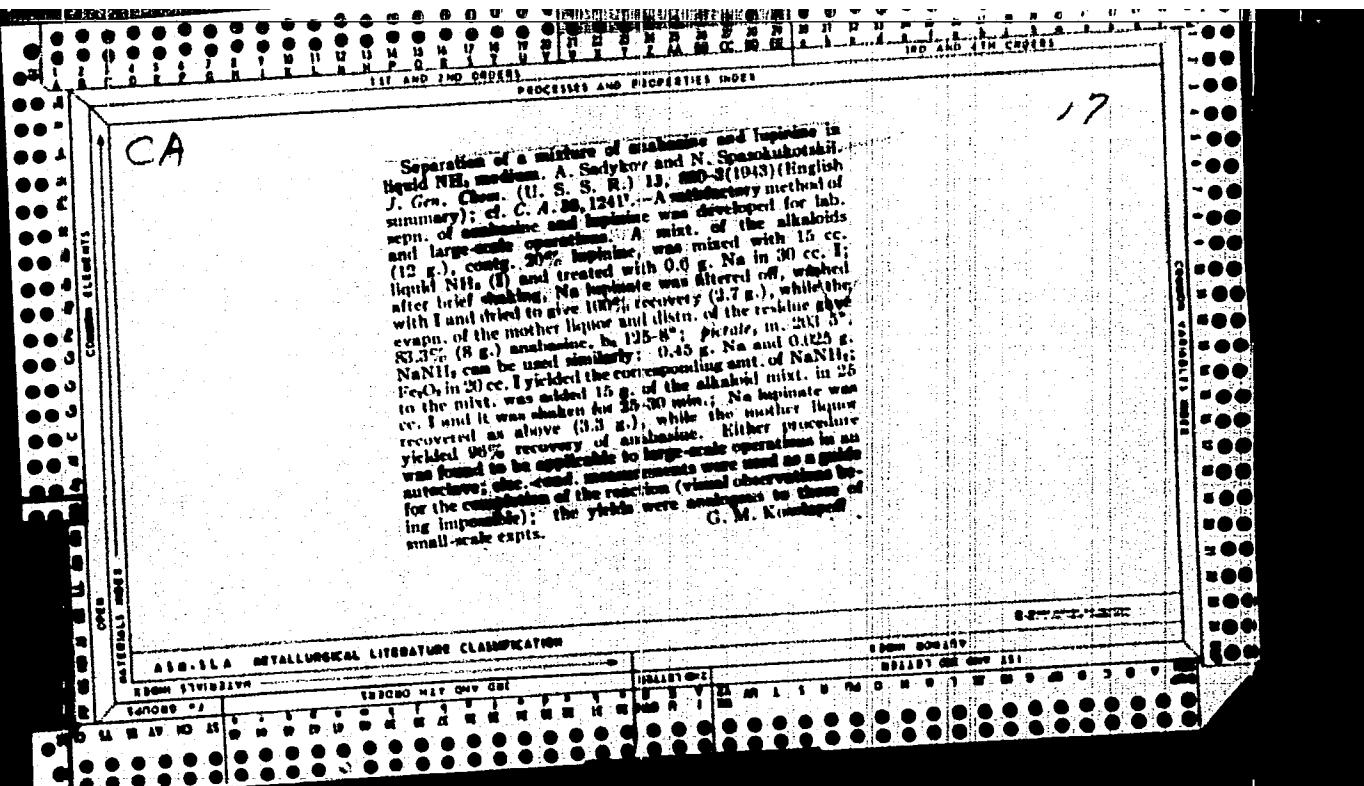
G. M. Konstadoff

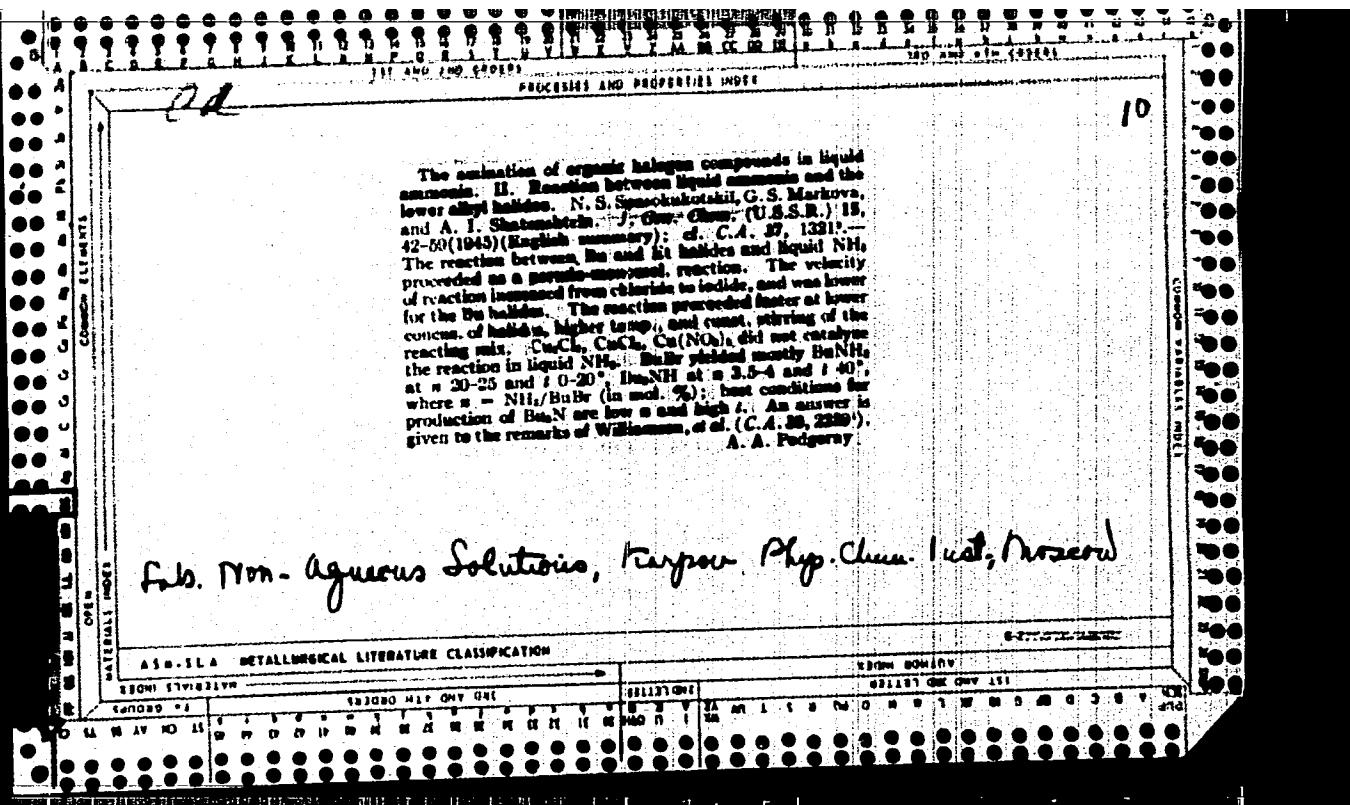
ASB:SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

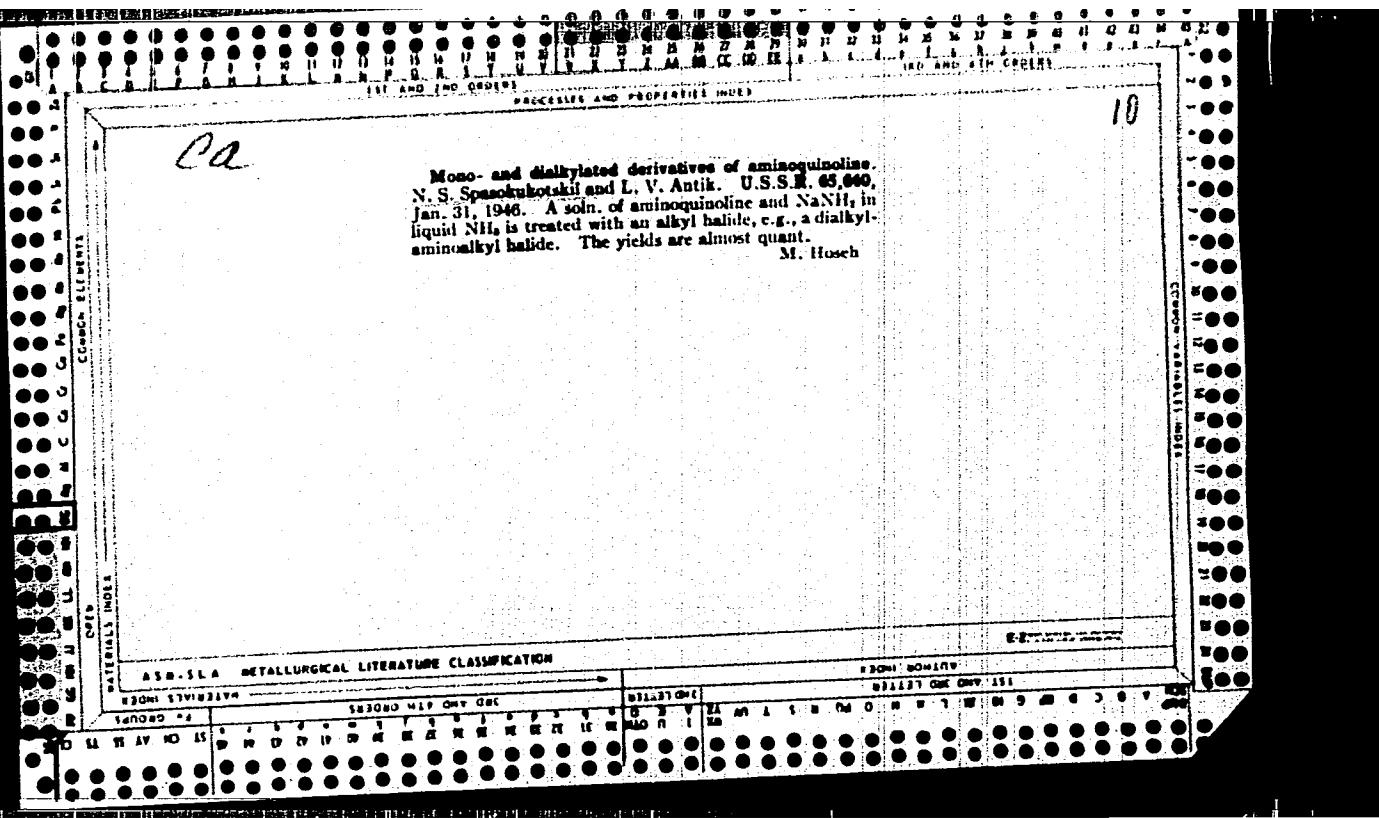
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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

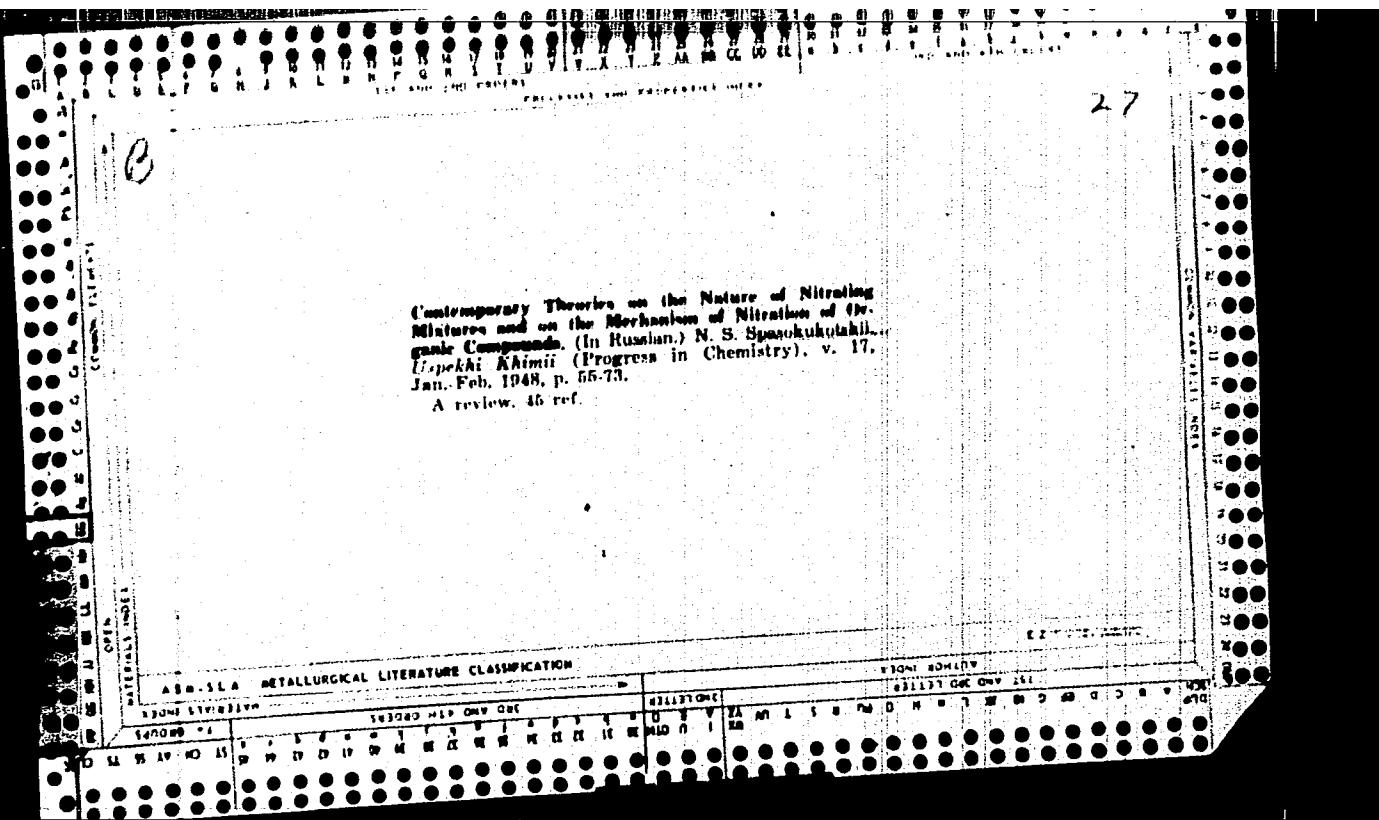
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																																										
<p>Alkylation of amino compounds in liquid ammonia. I. Alkylation of aminoquinolines. L. V. Antil and N. S. Spasokukotskii (2nd Moscow Med. Inst.), <i>J. Gen. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 16, 2100-12 (1946) (in Russian).—Liquid NH₃ was successfully used as a medium for alkylation of aminoquinolines, through the intermediate formation of the Na deriv.; low temp. also tended to reduce the possible side reactions. In a glass ampoule NaNH₃ prep'd. in 10% excess by soln. of 0.36 g. Na in 10-15 cc. liquid NH₃ in the presence of Pb oxide or nitrate, was treated with 2.5 g. 6-methoxy-8-aminquinoline; the ppt. of NaNH₃ vanished and a red color of the RNH₂Na compd. appeared; 2.5 g. K₂N(CH₃)₂Cl was added, allowed to stand overnight (no change in appearance occurred after the 1st 1-1.5 hrs.), and NH₃ was then allowed to evap.; the residue, after soln. in Et₂O, drying, evapo., and rubbing with petr. ether, gave 58% 6-methoxy-5-(3-diethylaminopropylamino)quinoline, b.p. 210-21°, sol. in petr. ether ext., and 0.37 g. starting material, lost. in petr. ether. The following 6-methoxyquinolines were similarly prep'd.: 8-(3-diethylaminopropylamino), b.p. 218-22° (94%); 7-(3-diethylaminopropylamino), b.p. 230-40° (90%); 8-[bis(3-diethylaminopropyl)amino]quinoline, b.p. 230-3° (97.5% from 6-methoxy-8-(3-diethylaminopropylamino)quinoline). The equipment used was that of Shatenshtain (cf. C.A. 35, 2309).</p> <p>G. M. Kosolapoff</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">P</p>																																																																																																										
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">SECOND EDITION</td> <td style="width: 10%;">SECOND MISC. USE</td> <td style="width: 10%;">COLLECTION</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1240 1241 1242</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1243 1244 1245</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> <td>14</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16</td> <td>17</td> <td>18</td> <td>19</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>21</td> <td>22</td> <td>23</td> <td>24</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>26</td> <td>27</td> <td>28</td> <td>29</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>31</td> <td>32</td> <td>33</td> <td>34</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36</td> <td>37</td> <td>38</td> <td>39</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>41</td> <td>42</td> <td>43</td> <td>44</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>46</td> <td>47</td> <td>48</td> <td>49</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>51</td> <td>52</td> <td>53</td> <td>54</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>56</td> <td>57</td> <td>58</td> <td>59</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>61</td> <td>62</td> <td>63</td> <td>64</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>66</td> <td>67</td> <td>68</td> <td>69</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>71</td> <td>72</td> <td>73</td> <td>74</td> <td>75</td> </tr> <tr> <td>76</td> <td>77</td> <td>78</td> <td>79</td> <td>80</td> </tr> <tr> <td>81</td> <td>82</td> <td>83</td> <td>84</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>86</td> <td>87</td> <td>88</td> <td>89</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>91</td> <td>92</td> <td>93</td> <td>94</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>96</td> <td>97</td> <td>98</td> <td>99</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </table>				SECOND EDITION	SECOND MISC. USE	COLLECTION	1240 1241 1242	1243 1244 1245	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Photography 1 Feb 52

"The Influence of the Intramolecular Hydrogen Bond on the Color of Indoaniline Dyes Derived from Alpha-Naphthol," B. S. Portnaya, I. I. Levkoyev, N. S. Spasokukotskiy, All Union Sci Res Cinephoto Inst

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXII, No 4, pp 603-605

The parent indoaniline dye derived from alpha-naphthol and diethyl-p-phenylenediamine has an absorption max at 625 millimicrons. By substituting various radicals in the 1 position of the naphthol ring, the wave length is moved to the longer side in varying amounts depending on the radical. A table listing the radicals and the corresponding wave lengths is given. The dyes in question are used for forming the cine image in multilayer color films.

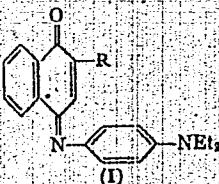
PA 213T18

SPASOKVTSKIY, N.S.

b. The effect of ionization of carboxylic or sulfonic acid group in indoaniline dyes on their color. N. S. Spasokvtskiy, I. I. Luk'yanyuk, and B. S. Partnaya (All-Union Sci. Research Cine-Photo Inst., Leningrad). *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 93, 671-4 (1953).

The following absorption max. ($\text{m}\mu$) of I were observed (R and max. in acidic medium and in basic medium given): H , 635, 625; CO_2H , 737, 600; CO_2Me , 680, 600; CONHPH , 700, 700; $\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 610, 610; $\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$, 690, 600; $\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 675, 693; $\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{Me}$, 704, 704; $\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, 710, 702; $\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$, 710, 710; SO_3H , 620, 620; $\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$, 710, 691; $\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{Me})_2$, 710, 710; $\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_3$, 712, 697.

$\text{CONHC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CO}_2\text{Me})_3$, 712, 697. Thus ionization of CO_2H weakens its action as an electroneg. group in the above dyes except for the β -carboxyimide, it acts as an electropos. group giving a hypsochromic shift of absorption.



Consideration of properties of carboxylic derivs. indicates that interaction with the rest of the org. molecule takes place not only through the π -electrons, but also through the σ -electrons. The sulfo group failed to affect the absorption max. because of its complete ionization even in acid soln.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of Work</u>	<u>Nominated by</u>
Levkoyev, I.I.	"Investigations in the Field of Polymethine Dyes"	Ministry of Culture USSR
Sveshnikov, N.N.		
Vompe, A.F.		
Portnaya, B.S.		
Spasokukotskiy, N.S.		
Deychmeyster, M.V.		

SCI 4-30634, 7 July 1954

USSR/ Chemistry - Analytical chemistry

Card 1/1 : Pub. 147 - 13/27

Authors : Bagratishvili, G. D.; Shigorin, D. I.; and Spasokokotskiy, N. S.

Title : The hydrogen bond in indoaniline dyes studied by the infrared absorption spectra method

Periodical : Zhur. fiz. khim. 28/12, 2185-2188, Dec 1954

Abstract : The hydrogen bond and type of bond in indoaniline dyes were investigated by the infrared absorption spectra method. The formation of an intramolecular hydrogen bond between the N - H, O - H and C O groups was established on the basis of absorption spectra obtained. The presence of the intramolecular hydrogen bond in the molecules of the investigated indoaniline dyes was found to cause a sharp displacement of the long wave maximum in the electron absorption spectrum toward long waves. The intensity and wash-out of the spectral bands were evaluated only qualitatively. Twelve references ; 7 USSR; 4 USA and 1 French (1936-1953). Table.

Institution : The L. Ya. Karpov Physico-Chemical Institute and the All-Union Scientific Motion Picture-Photo Institute

Submitted : April 15, 1954

SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N-S.

Axomethine dyes. I. Color of some Indanthrene dyes, derivatives of 1-naphthol containing substituents in the naphthalene ring. B. S. Portnaya, N. S. Spasokukotskii, N. F. Turitsyna, T. P. Bobkova, G. I. Arbuzov, and I. I. Leyko (All-Union Cinephoto Inst., Leningrad). *Zhur. Obrabotki Khim. 20, 2537-46 (1958)*; cf. *C.A. 49, 10304*.

Introduction of electroneg. groups in position 2 of Naphthol blue causes deepening of color with bathochromic shift paralleling the electronegativity of the substituent. Indanthrene dyes derived from 1-naphthol contg. CO₂H or carbamido group in the 2-position show especially deep colors, apparently due to intramol. H bonding between the substituent and the carbonyl O of the naphthalene ring. Heating Ph-1-hydroxy-2-naphthalene-carboxylate with amines to 135-70°, first at 40-50 mm, then at 16-30 mm, yielded corresponding amides of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthol acid (I). Disubstituted amides and ethylamide were prep'd. from the acyl chloride and the amines in inert solvent. The following amides of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthol acid were reported: anide, 78%, m. 154°; 1-naphthylamide, 77.4%, m. 162-3°; 2-naphthylamide, 89.5%, m. 181°; amide, 191-2°, 89.2%; ethylamide, 82.5%, m. 152°; diethylamide, 25.7%, m. 87-8°; methylanilide, 61.7%, m. 130°; diphenylamide, 79.6%, m. 154°; phenyl(1-naphthyl)amide, 83.1%, m. 161-2°; phenyl(2-naphthyl)amide, 87.8%, m. 146-7°. Heating 5.24 g. 1 K salt in CHCl₃ with 5.2 g. PCl₅ 1.5 hrs. gave 60% pure 1-naphthol-2-sulfonyl chloride, m. 112-13° (from ligroine), which with PhNH₂ in C₆H₆ gave 70.5% 1-naphthol-2-sulfonanilide, m. 148-9° (from EtOH). The use of PhNH₂ in Et gave 91.7% N-ethyl-1-naphthol-2-sulfonanilide, m. 103° (from EtOH); reaction of the chloride with PhNH₂ in

Portnoy, B.S. "Synthesis of Naphthol Blue" in *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 61, 1000 (1939).
Et₂O in the presence of PhNM₂ as LiCl acceptor, gave 80% of *N,N*-diphenyl-1-naphthol-3-sulfonamide, m.p. 136° (from Et₂O). An AgCl suspension from 1.7 g. AgNO₃ in 40 ml. H₂O and 2.02 g. NaCl in 40 ml. H₂O was treated in order with 3.2 g. dry Na₂CO₃ in 20 ml. H₂O, 0.72 g. 1-naphthol in 5 ml. EtOH, and 1.45 g. *p*-Et₂NCO₂H₂NH₂ sulfate in 40 ml. H₂O; after stirring 0.5 hr. the mixt. was filtered, washed with H₂O, dried, exd. with C₆H₆, the ext. was passed over Al₂O₃ and eluted with C₆H₆, yielding at first orange by-products; then Naphthol blue; the latter parts of the eluate on evapn. gave 0.54 g. blue Naphthol blue, m. 110-110° (from MeOH). The blue pigments remaining on the adsorbent were removed with EtOH-CHCl₃ and after chromatographing on silica in C₆H₆, there were removed by elution with C₆H₆ 2 pigments: bronze colored needles, m. 188-190°, abs. max. 630 m μ , and a 2nd pigment which was not purified. Much blue-black material was still left on the column. Evapn. of the C₆H₆ soln. obtained in extn. of the AgCl-Ag ppt. above gave blue crystals, m. 130-130°, with abs. max. 625 m μ , of a pigment contg. 0.20% N. The indoline dyes listed below as analogs of *o*-C₆H₄CO₂CR.

CH₂C₆H₄NR₂-*p* were trepd. analogously to the above synthesis of Naphthol blue (R, color, m.p., and N in m. given): Cl, bronze, 147°, 034; Br, —, 148-0°, 038; CO₂Me, blue, 123°, 002; CO₂H, blue, 172°, 732; CO₂Me, blue, 105°, 658; CONH₂, bronze, 904°, 672; CONH₂, blue, 112°, 072; CONEt₂, bronze, 174°, 038; CONHPh, blue, 112°, 072.

2/4

Portnaya, B. S., Spasokukotskii, Y. I.,
bronze, 176-8°, 602; $CONMePh$, blue-gray, 124°, 640;
 $CONPh$, bronze, 200°, 645; $CONH_{C_6H_4-1}$, red, 101-5°,
698; $CONHC_6H_4-3$, blue, 103-7°, 680; $CONHC_6H_4-1$,
blue, 221-2°, 649; $CONPAC_6H_4-2$, blue, 167-9°, 646;
 SO_2NHPH , bronze, 204°, 678; SO_2NPhE , bronze, 188-0°,
678; SO_2NPh , black, 181-2°, 680. II. Indoaniline dyes,
derivatives of 1-hydroxy-2-naphthalimide. N. F. Turitsyna,
B. S. Portnaya, N. S. Spasokukotskii, T. P. Bobkova, G. I.
Arbuzov, and I. I. Levkoey. *Ibid.* 2540-54 (1956).—
Introduction of substituents into the phthalimide portion of indo-
aniline dyes derived from 1-naphthol-2-carboxylic acid does
not affect the color of the dyes a great deal; electropos.
groups produce small hypsochromic shifts while electroneg.
groups produce bathochromic shifts of somewhat greater
magnitude. A nitro group in the *o*-position shows less effect
than *m*- or *p*-groups. This effect may be caused by an intra-
molecular H bond between the amide group and O of the nitro
group. Heating Ph-1-hydroxy-2-naphthalimidecarboxylate
with amines 1-4 hrs. at 140-70° under moderate vacuum
(finally at 20 mm.) give a distillate of PhOH and free
amine; the residue may be steam distd. and the residue heated
with aq. NaOH, the ext. being pptd. by acidification, or al-
ternatively the residue may be extd. with EtOH or with hot
AcOH. Thus were obtained $1,2-HO-C_{10}H_8CONHC_6H_4R$ (I)
(*R*, % yield, color, and m.p., given): *o*-Me, 64, colorless,
110-11°; *m*-Me, 90, colorless, 124-6°; *p*-Me, 92, colorless,
154-5°; *o*-NMe₂, 78, colorless, 110-11°; *m*-NMe₂, 64,
colorless, 173°; *p*-NMe₂, 50, green-yellow, 173-4°; *o*-Cl,
88, colorless, 160-2°; *m*-Cl, 85, colorless, 170-80°; *p*-Cl,
88, colorless, 172-3°; *o*-NO₂, 60, yellow, 200-1°; *m*-NO₂,
74, yellow, 242°; *p*-NO₂, 74, yellow, 244°. Reduction of I
(*R* = *o*-NO₂) (9 g.) in 90 ml. 20% NaOH at 80-90° with
42 g. Na hydrosulfite in 160 ml. H₂O, boiling 10 min.,

Polyakov, B.S., Sovetskuyatsk, 7.

cooling, filtering, and acidifying gave 23.5% H_2N (unsub) colorless, m. 217-18° (from $MePh$), with an unidentified substance, m. above 260°. Similarly was prep'd. I ($R = m\text{-H}_2N$), m. 189-90° (insol. by-product, m. 240-1°), and the p -isomer, m. 180° (insol. by-product, m. 279-80°). These were heated with $AcOEt$ - Ac_2O yielding: I ($R = o\text{-AcNH}$), m. 214-15°; the m -isomer, m. 221-2°; the p -isomer, m. 254-5°. Heating 1.35 g. $p\text{-H}_2NC_6H_4Ac$ in C_6H_6 with 1.82 g. $PhNMe_2$ and 2.06 g. 1-hydroxy-2-naphthoyl chloride 4 hrs., followed by addition of Na_2CO_3 and steam distn., gave on acidification of the residue 80.2% I ($R = p\text{-Ac}$), m. 194-5° (from $EtOEt$). A mixt. of 0.001 mole each $p\text{-Et}_2NC_6H_4NH_2$ and I in aq. aq. $NaOH$ (cf. part 1) heated with $AgCl$ 0.5-1 hr. (readily decompd., products were run at room temp.), dild. with C_6H_6 , filtered, and the org. layer worked up as described in the previous abstr. yielded the following:

$\text{o-C}_6H_4CO.C_6H_4CONHCO_2H(R)CH_2C_6H_4NC_6H_4NEt_2$ (II) (R , % yield, m.p., and λ in $\mu\mu$ given): o-Me , 84, 110-11°, 692; $m\text{-Me}$, 90, 121-6°, 691; $p\text{-Me}$, 92, 154-5°, 691; o-NMe_2 , 78, 110-11°, 687; $m\text{-NMe}_2$, 87, 173°, 691; $p\text{-NMe}_2$, 89, 173-4°, 690; o-Cl , 88, 160-2°, 696; $m\text{-Cl}$, 86, 178-80°, 697; $p\text{-Cl}$, 88, 172-3°, 696; o-NO_2 , 79, 200-1°, 696; $m\text{-NO}_2$, 74, 242°, 698; $p\text{-NO}_2$, 93, 241°, 705. The following derivs. of II gave abs. max. (nujol): o-NH_2 , 687; $m\text{-NH}_2$, 691; $p\text{-NH}_2$, 690; o-NHAc , 802; $m\text{-NHAc}$, 693; $p\text{-NHAc}$, 695; $p\text{-Ac}$, 700.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SPASOKUKOTSKY, N.S.

KOROSTYLEV, B.N., kand.tekhn.nauk [translator]; SPASOKUKOTSKY, N.S., kand. khim.nauk [translator]; KRUPENIN, L.K., kand.tekhn.nauk [translator]; KOZLOV, P.V., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; CHELTSEV, V.S., kand.khim.nauk, red.; SERDYUKOV, I.V., red.; SMIRNOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

[Photographic materials and their processes; a collection of translations] Fotograficheskie materialy i protsessy ikh obrabotki; sbornik perevodov iz inostrannoi periodicheskoi literatury. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1957. 319 p. (MIRA 11:5) (Photography)

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Diffusion transfer processes. Khim.nauk i prom. 3 no.5:607-614
'58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Photography)

23(5)

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AUTHORS: Deychmeyster, M.V, Mertts, K.L., Spasokukotskiy, N.S.

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ABSTRACT: This is a review of "Chimie photographique" by P. Glafkides, 2nd Edition, reviewed and much augmented, 807 pages, published by Publications Photo-Cinéma, Paul Montel, Paris, 1957.

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MARKHILEVICH, K.I.; SHEBERSTOV, V.I.; KIRILLOV, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; MASLENKOVA, N.G.; KOLOSOV, K.A.; MIKHAYLOV, V.Ya.; MATIYASEVICH, L.M.; FRIDMAN, I.M.; SPASOKUKOTSKIY, N.S.; KHAZAN, S.M.; DEYCHMYSSTER, M.V.; BLYUMBERG, I.B., dotsent, retsenzent; LYALIKOV, K.S., prof., doktor khim.nauk, retsenzent; TELESHEV, A.N., red.; MALEK, Z.N., tekhn.red.

[Present-day developments in photographic processes; processing of light sensitive materials and new processes for obtaining the photographic image] Sovremennoe razvitiye fotograficheskikh protsessov; obrabotka svetochuvstvitel'nykh materialov i novye protsessy polucheniia fotograficheskogo izobrazheniya. Pod red. N.I.Kirillova. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Iskusstvo," 1960. 341 p. (MIRA 14:4)

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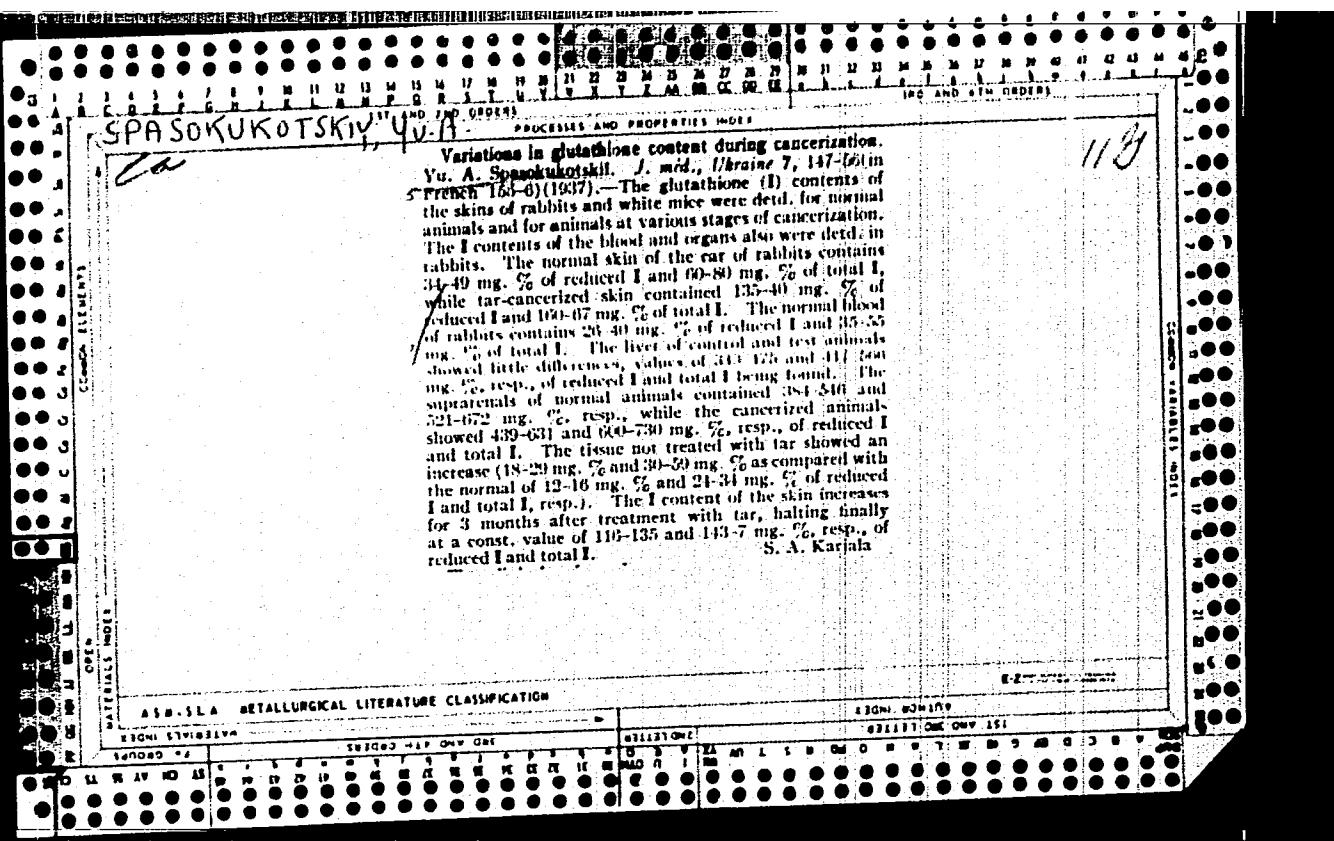
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EXCERPTA MEDICA Soc.2 Vol.11/4 Fiziol-klička-čern Apr'58
Spasokukotskiy, Y.A.

1760. PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORGANISM IN OLD AGE AND
CONDITIONS CONDUCING TO LONGEVITY (Russian text) - Spasokukots-
ski^{Y.A.} A.A. Bogomolets Inst. of Physiol., Ukrainian Acad. of Scis.
Kiev - FIZIOL. ZH. AKAD. NAUK UKRAINSK. SSR 1956, 2/3 (92-96)

Of 8,599 registered persons in the Ukraine having reached 90 yr. or more, 74% are women. These persons are characterized by high resistance to disease: 50% of them have never been ill throughout their life, and 37% have been ill once. Greying of hair set in late; in 50% of them the hair started to become grey at the age of 70-80 yr.; 72% of them still have teeth and 97% sight. For aged persons a balanced personal character, a quiet family life, and a settled general mode of life are characteristic. Antireticular cytotoxic serum and blood transfusions in aged persons induce a change in functional conditions of various organs and organ systems, enhancing their activity. Oxygen therapy stimulates the reactivity and metabolic processes of the organism. The author believes that administration of antireticular cytotoxic serum, blood transfusions, and oxygen therapy may prevent premature ageing and raise the resistance of the aged organism.

Pronin - Moscow (S)

Unclassified

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological) T
The Effect of Physical Factors. Ionizing Irradiation

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27196

Author : Spasokukotskiy, Yu.A., Chebotarev, Ye.Ye., Genis, Ye.D.,
Gorodetskaya, S.F.

Inst : Kiev Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians

Title : The Treatment of Acute Radiation Sickness with the
Protein Blood Substitute BK-8

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in-t usoversh. vrashch. Kiyev, 1957, 15-29

Abstract : No abstract.

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